THE COLUMBIAN,
OLD MIFFLIN DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIA CONSOLIDATED.
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, if paid in advance, or if paid within the ex[illegible] of the year [illegible] after the ex[illegible] of the year [illegible] will be charged. [illegible] paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. [illegible] paper will be discontinued at the time subscribed for, unless a renewal is made, or it is understood that it is not desired to discontinue it. [illegible] paper will be discontinued at the time subscribed for, unless a renewal is made, or it is understood that it is not desired to discontinue it.
All persons owning [illegible] or [illegible] of [illegible] paper, must [illegible] unless paid in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] Printing executed [illegible] Columbian Office [illegible] Printing will be done [illegible] Work done on the most reasonable terms. All work done on the shortest notice, and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
J. R. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 45
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 33

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. S. Ichleiman, F. L. Sherman.
Prothonotary, &c.—C. H. Frank Zarr.
Clerk to Commissioners—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Wilbur Jacobs.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Treasurer—Isaac Hendler.
Coroner—Dr. H. K. Mellenbrodt.
County Commissioners—John Berger, S. W. Mefferty, Lucius Sayles.
Clerk to Commissioners—William Ritzheimer.
Auditors—M. W. H. Kline, I. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Director of the Poor—Andrew Murphy.
Poor House Steward—Jacob H. Fritz. William Hess, M.D.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Mercantile Appraisers—John Berger, S. W. Mefferty, Lucius Sayles.
Auditors—M. W. H. Kline, I. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Jury Commissioners—Andrew Murphy.
Coroner—Dr. H. K. Mellenbrodt

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Nov. 23, 1877.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We want a good active agent in every neighborhood in the county to secure new subscribers for the COLUMBIAN for 1878. None are so competent to do this work as the present readers, who know what the paper is, and can recommend it to others. Any one willing to undertake this work can get all the necessary information by calling at this office. For all cash payments by new subscribers secured by agents, we will allow a cash percentage, which is better than a premium picture or a cheap sewing machine.

THE FRAUD EPIDEMIC.

Almost daily announcements are made in the newspapers, of the closing of savings banks and other similar institutions, either through bad management or dishonesty on the part of their officers. The mills of the Gods are grinding exceeding fine. A large number of Insurance Companies have been swept out of existence, and the history of frauds that have been carried on for years without being suspected, has been made known. Men like John P. Morton, the late President of the Permanent Exhibition and of the Market street railway, men honored and trusted by their fellow citizens, have been drawn into the hopper, and their hopes and reputations ground to powder. The Hunsinger trial at Reading, which occupied fourteen weeks, has shown how many establishments like Hunsinger's bank have been conducted, and how the earnings of many poor depositors have been squandered in the speculations of officials while trying to increase their own wealth. Why has not this reckless waste by persons entrusted with the funds of others been stopped? It seems rather to be on the increase, and the reason for this is that there have been so few prosecutions for such crimes. Wealthy and influential friends interfere and the course of justice is blocked. Is there no specific for this sort of thing? Most assuredly there is. If prosecuting officers, and the courts throughout the land will but perform the duty which society demands of them, we shall find that after the incarceration of a few gentlemanly cashiers, presidents &c., of trust institutions who have been rolling in luxury purchased with the people's money, the appetite for what is politely called *speculation*, but properly designated as *theft*, will be somewhat appeased, and when the working classes of the cities invest their money in stocks and bonds, or deposit it in savings banks for safe keeping, they will stand a chance of getting it back again when called for.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Columbia County is in an agricultural district. It is dependent only upon itself for country produce, and through not a large grain growing, butter making, or cattle raising section, the supply of those articles is nearly if not quite equal to the home demand. It is more prosperous than many other counties because it is not entirely dependent upon the mineral productions of the soil, and hence in the many strikes that have occurred which have clogged the wheels of industry in other localities, it has been but little affected. It is true that the hard times have been felt here, as everywhere, but the average number of failures has been far less in comparison to the population than in many counties of the State, and it is probable that many that have happened would have come, even if the times had been better.

There is great undeveloped wealth within our borders. For years we have plod along pretty well satisfied with things as they are, and seeming to think but little of what we might be, if all our resources could be developed. Our great lack is in the absence of manufactories. There is not a town in the State better adopted for such purposes than Bloomsburg. The iron made here is of the best quality and enjoys a wide reputation, and the establishment of a rolling mill, nail works, horse shoe works, an axe factory, or something of the sort would furnish a home market for iron, and employment for our citizens, which would increase the prosperity of the town and county beyond computation.

We can ascribe no reason why we have no such establishments except the want of enterprize. Our capitalists who have no money invested in industries, hoard their wealth for their own personal enjoyment, and for future generations to squander. They seem to take no interest in the prosperity of the town, and thus they fail in the performance of a duty which they owe to the community where they have acquired their property and to society at large. Capitalists from abroad know but little if anything of the possibilities here. Their information is gained from the newspapers published in the county, and as they see in them that but few of the business men advertise their wares and trades they naturally conclude that it is not a profitable section in which to invest their money. Show us a town where the newspapers are filled with home advertisements and we will show you a place filled with enterprising citizens, and where trade is brisk and people prosperous. Show us a town in which the business men do not advertise and we will show you shops and stores where the proprietors have plenty of time to rest between the calls of customers. Lack of enterprise in advertising the business of the county, and thus failing to show to the outer world who our business men are, and what they are doing, is another drawback to increased industry. There is a possible future of great prosperity and wealth for us, but it will not come itself. It must be worked for, and if nothing is risked, nothing can be gained. Develope our resources, multiply our industries, and we have use for our capital, work for the unemployed, and money for everybody.

The will of the late Senator Morton leaves his entire estate absolutely to his widow. The estate is valued at about $50,000, and the signature to the will is said to be the last written by Morton's hand.

There is a daily newspaper published in Monroe, Louisiana, in the handwriting of the editor by an electric pen, the whole edition being duplicated from the first manuscript. News, telegrams, editorials and advertisements are all in writing. It is called the *Daily Electric Letter*, and is the first of the kind.

Pennsylvania has the largest number of Sunday schools among the States—7,460.

FORCED RESUMPTION.

There can be no doubt that the true interests of the people require the repeal of the crude enactment known as the "Resumption Law." It is also undeniable that the people have demanded its repeal. The reasons for striking the statute from our books we have frequently given in these columns. But to show that the measure is unsound, and that it was condemned by a Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, we quote from a speech delivered in the Senate in 1875 by Hon John Scott:—

When the Government, instead of a citizen is the owner of its own promise, has lifted the promise, it is within its own power; and believing, as I do, that the resumption of specie payments in the near future is impossible, believing as I do that hereafter a volume of paper currency will be needed for the business of this country, which can be redeemed in specie only when specie is not needed, in times of prosperity, and cannot be redeemed in specie whenever a panic comes or a demand bears, I would recognize that truth upon its face, and I would reissue it payable in coin or interest bearing bonds of the Government, so that it should not be said, as it has been heretofore, that the plighted faith of the Government was not redeemed, or that the Government was dishonored by neglecting to pay its legal-tender notes.

To Be Contested.

We are informed that measures are already taken to contest the election of all the offices voted for in the election, on the grounds of illegal votes said to have been cast in nearly all of the strong Labor districts. The ballot boxes will be all gone over, and the vote of every person to possess the legal qualifications of a voter will be thrown out.

In the case of the Additional Law Judge, the Attorney General is to be at once notified and he will apply to the Governor to appoint a commission consisting of the three nearest judges, to investigate and pass upon the legality of the election of Judge Stanton.

So the end is not yet. This movement is in the interest of the Republicans, the Democrats having no hand in the matter.—*Scranton Times.*

A Mine Horror.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN THE JERMYN COLLIERY.

A terrific explosion of fire-damp, took place in Jermyn colliery, within the city limits, Scranton on the 15th inst. while miners were in operation, fatally injuring a number of men and boys and producing a scene of most intense excitement. About 200 workmen were in the mine when it occurred. The explosion occurred nearly 250 feet from the foot of the shaft, where a force of workmen were building a cross-cut to regulate the course of the air in a distant portion of the colliery. It is supposed that one of their lamps was held too high and came in contact with explosive gas, which usually seeks the surface and then followed an appalling scene. A thundering shock was felt throughout the mine. The men felt coal pillars, which they clasped, torn from their grasp and shattered into fragments. Mine props were swept away from their places, coal cars were overturned and demolished, and mules were carried several chambers distant and their drivers buried in the debris of the chaos. A miner named Matin, standing at the foot of the shaft, nearly two thousand feet from the scene of the occurrence, was flung bodily into the sump, and the coal car by which he had stood was upset over him. As soon as the storm had spent its force those who had escaped unhurt proceeded to assist their less fortunate comrades. Anthony Collins and Patrick Brennan were found buried beneath a heap of rocks and coal and moaning piteously. They were carried out in a dying condition. Both are badly burned and not expected to survive. A driver boy, Luke Burns, was found lying crushed beneath a shattered coal car with one leg almost torn off. Wm Lanigan had a leg broken and Max Phillips was burned fearfully. Neither of the above will live. The news of the accident spread like wild-fire and men, women and children ran from all parts of the city to the mouth of the shaft, each anxiously awaiting the faces of those brought up from the dismal depth. Immense volumes of fire damp are generated in Jermyn colliery, and the gas escaping from all sides will feed the flames.

The Pittsburg Riots.

PITTSBURG, November 19.—The grand jury which has been investigating the riots of July last in this city, made a presentment to the court this morning, giving the result of their inquiries. The document is very lengthy, and gives a detailed history of the events preceding and subsequent to the acts of violence.

It says the grand jury have been unable to trace the proclamation calling out the state troops farther than to the authorities of the Pennsylvania railroad, and assert at the time it was issued Governor Hartranft was slumbering in his car in Utah territory. They assert that the railroad officers were importuned not to resort to harsh measures, but the advice was not heeded. They stated that the testimony is conclusive that Philadelphia soldiers fired without orders after a pistol shot from the crowd, and denounce the act by which twenty two citizens were killed as unauthorized, wilful and wanton killing, which can be called by no milder term than murder. They say the whole military operation was a blunder from beginning to end, and exhibited a culpable absence of training and executive ability worthy of commander-in-chief who selects major generals for their political or social rather than their military qualifications.

The occupation of the round house is characterized as a lamentable mistake, and the retreat of General Brinton's forces, and the fleeing of the state officials to Beaver are severely criticised. The grand jury cla ms that the citizens after being basely deserted by the military put down the riot and restored order, and that the subsequent military occupation of the city long after all danger had passed, was intended as a threat to the citizens and a mark of contumely to the county. They say the martial achievements under the head of the governor have only their parallel in the military feat of the French king who marched his party up hill and then down again.

The Pennsylvania railroad company is severely criticised for massing cars here when they knew interruption existed, and the presentment reflects severely upon the governor for refusing to give information which would have enabled them to give more precise information. That it is not more precise they say is due to the fact that the grand jury has been thwarted openly and privately in its inquiry by those to whom the whole truth should have been a welcome vindication. Its suppression compels the opposite conclusion. The document throughout is very bitter in tone, and while it denounces the leaders of the military, endeavors to defend the citizens against the charge of being in sympathy with the rioters.

The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt is being contested. The principal ground is that William H. Vanderbilt who received ninety five out of one hundred millions of the estate, used an under influence with his father to effect that result. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides, and the testimony thus far is scandalous.

The Railroad "Rioters," thus far tried at Pittsburg have all been acquitted. The District Attorney thinking the evidence was sufficient to convict them and that the acquittals were the result of the Jurymen's bias, refuses to try any more until a fresh Jury is drawn.

EARTHQUAKES.

THEIR CAUSES AND RESULTS.

Now that this natural phenomena has extended to the United States, and as many recent shocks have been reported in different sections of our country, public curiosity has been aroused to ascertain their causes. It is a subject of wide spread interest, and especially so to the readers of the COLUMBIAN. For the benefit and information of our readers, as well as a matter of interest to students I have collated the following facts and theories relative to earthquakes.

They are probably produced by fractures and sudden heavings and subsidences in the elastic crust of the globe, from the pressure of the liquid fire, vapor and gases, in its interior, which there find vent, relieve the tension which the strata acquire during their slow refrigeration and restore equilibrium. But whether the initial impulse be irruptive or a sudden pressure upwards, the shock originating in that point is propagated through the elastic surface of the earth in a series of circular or oval undulations, similar to those produced by dropping a stone in a pool, and like them they become broader and lower as the distance increases, till they gradually subside; in this manner the shock travels through the land, becoming weaker and weaker till it terminates. When the impulse begins in the interior of a continent the elastic wave is propagated through the solid crust of the earth, as it is in sound through the air, and is transmitted from the former to the ocean, where it is finally spent and lost, or, if very powerful is continued in the opposite land. Almost all the great earthquakes, however, have their origin in the bed of the ocean, far from land, where the shocks travel in undulations to the surrounding shores.

No doubt many of small intensity are imperceptible; it is only the violent efforts of the internal forces that can overcome the pressure of the ocean's bed, and that of the superincumbent water. The internal pressure is supposed to find relief most readily in a belt of great breadth that surrounds the land at a considerable distance from the coast, and being formed of the debris, the internal temperature is in a perpetual state of fluctuation which would seem to give rise to sudden flexures and submarine eruptions.

When the original impulse is a fraction or eruption of lava in the bed of the deep ocean, two kinds of waves or undulations are produced and propagated simultaneously—one through the bed of the ocean, which is the true earthquake shock, and coincident with this a wave is formed and propagated on the surface of the ocean, which rolls to the shore, and reaches it in time to complete the destruction long after the shock or wave through the solid ocean bed has arrived and spent itself on the land. The sea rose 50 feet at Lisbon and 60 feet at Cadiz after the great earthquake; it rose and fell eighteen times at Tangier on the coast of Africa, and fifteen times at Funchal in Madeira. At Kinsale a body of water rushed into the harbor, and the water in Loch Lomond in Scotland, rose two feet four inches—so extensive was the oceanic wave. The height to which the surface of the ground is elevated, or the vertical height of the shock-wave, varies from one inch to two or three feet. This earth-wave, on passing under deep water, is imperceptible; but when it comes to soundings, it carries with it to the land a long, flat, aqueous wave; on arriving at the beach, the water drops in arrear from the superior velocity of the shock, so that at that moment the sea seems to recede before the great ocean wave arrives.

It is the small forced wave that gives the shocks to ships, and not the great wave; but when ships are struck in very deep water, the centre of disturbance is either immediately under, or very nearly under the vessel.

Three other series of undulations are formed simultaneously with the preceding, by which the sound of the explosion is carried through the earth, the ocean and the air with different velocities. That through the earth travels at the rate of 7,000 to 10,000 feet in a second in hard rock, somewhat less in looser materials, arrives at the coast a short time before, or at the same moment with, the shock, and produces the hollow sounds that are the harbingers of ruin, then follows a continuous succession of sounds, like the rolling of distant thunder, formed first by the noise propagated in undulations through the water of the sea, which travels at the rate of 4,700 feet in a second, and lastly, by that passing through the air, which only takes place when the origin of the earthquake is a submarine explosion, and travels with the velocity of 1123 feet in a second. The rolling sounds precede the arrival of the great oceanic wave on the coasts, and are continued after the terrific catastrophe when the eruption is extensive.

When there is a succession of shocks all the phenomena are repeated. Sounds sometimes occur when there is no earthquake; they were heard on the plains of Apure, in Venezuela, at the moment the volcano in St. Vincent's, 700 miles off, discharged a stream of lava. The bellowings of Guanaxuato afford a singular instance: these subterraneous noises have been heard for a month uninterruptedly when there was no earthquake felt on the table land of Mexico, nor in the rich silver mines 1600 feet below its surface.

The velocity of the great oceanic wave varies as the square root of the depth; it consequently has a rapid progress through deep water, and less when it comes to soundings. That raised during the earthquake at Lisbon traveled to Barbadoes at the rate of 7.8 miles in a minute, and to Portsmouth at the rate of a little more than two miles in a minute. The velocity of the shock varies with the elasticity of the strata it passes through. The undulations of the earth are subject to the same laws as those of light and sound; hence, when the shock or earthwave passes through strata of different elasticity, it will partly be reflected, and a wave will be sent back, producing a shock in the opposite direction, and partly refracted, or its course changed, so that shocks will be felt both upwards and downwards, to the right or to the left of the original line of transit. Hence most damage is done at the junction of deep alluvial plains with the hard strata of the mountains, as in the great earthquake in Calabria in the year 1783.

When the height of the undulations is small, the earthquake will be a horizontal motion, which is the least destructive; when the height is great, the central and horizontal motions are combined, and the effect is terrible. The concussion was up wards in the earthquake which took place at Rio Bamba in 1797. Baron Humboldt mentions that some of the inhabitants were thrown across a river on a neighboring mountain several hundred feet in height. The worst of all is a vortiose or twisting motion, which nothing can resist; it is occasioned by the crossing of two waves of horizontal vibration, which unite at their point of intersection and form a rotary movement. This, and the interference of shocks arriving at the same point from different origins or routes of different lengths, account for the ruins in some places, and those extraordinary phenomena that took place during the earthquake of 1783 in Calabria, where the shock diverged on all sides from a centre through a highly elastic base covered with alluvial soil, which was tossed about in every direction.

There are few places where the earth is long at rest, for, independently of those secular elevations and subsidences that are in progress over such extensive tracts of country, small earthquake shocks must be more frequent than we imagine, though imperceptible to our senses, and only to be detected by means of instruments. The shock of an earthquake at Lyons in February, 1822, was not generally perceptive at Paris yet the wave reached and passed under the city and was detected by the trembling needle at the Observatory, which had previously been at rest. The undulations of one of the great earthquakes have caused to oscillations extent. Pro earthquake that happened in 1842 in Cumberland was felt over an extent of 3000 miles in length; and that which destroyed Lisbon has it origin in the bed of the Atlantic, from whence a shock extended over an area of 700,000 square miles, or a twelfth part of the circumference of the globe; the West Indian Islands, and the lakes in Scotland, Norway and Sweden, were agitated by it. In linear distance the effect of that earthquake extended through 300 miles, the shocks were felt through a line of 2700 miles, and the vibrations or tremors were perceptible through water 4,000 miles. It began without warning, and in five minutes the city was a heap of ruins.

The earthquake of 1783, which completely changed the face of the country, only lasted two minutes; but it was not very extensive, yet all the towns and villages for 22 miles round the small town of Oppido were utterly ruined. The destruction is generally seen published in a fearfully short time; the earthquake at Caracoas in March, 1812, consisted of three shocks, which lasted three or four seconds separated by such intervals that in fifty seconds 10,000 people perished. Baron Humboldt's works are full of interesting details on this subject, especially with regard to the tremendous convulsions in South America. Sometimes a shock has been perceived underground which was not felt at the surface, as in the year 1802, in the silver mine of Marienburg in the Hartz. In some instances miners have been insensible to shocks felt on the surface above, which happened at Falulun, in Sweden, in 1823—circumstances in both cases depending on the elasticity of the strata, the depth of the impulses, or obstacles that may have changed the course of the terrestrial undulation. During earthquakes, dislocations of strata take place, the course of rivers is changed, and in some instances they have been permanently dried up, rocks are buried down, masses raised up, and the configuration of the country altered; but it there be no fracture at the point of original impulse, there will be no noise.

The power of the earthquake in raising and depressing the land has long been well known, but the gradual and almost imperceptible change of level through immense tracts of the globe is altogether a recent discovery; it has been ascribed to the expansion of rocks by heat, and subsequent contraction by the retreat of the melted matter from below them. It is not at all improbable that there may be motions, like tides, ebbing and flowing in the internal lava, for the changes are by no means confined to those enormous elevations and subsidences that appear to be in progress in the basin of the Pacific and its coasts, nor to the Andes and the great plains east of them—countries for the most part subject to earthquakes; they take place, to a vast extent, in regions where these convulsions are unknown. There seems to be an extraordinary flex bility in the crust of the globe from the 54th or 55th parallel of north latitude to the Arctic Ocean. There is a line crossing Sweden from east to west in the parallel of 56° north latitude, along which the ground is perfectly stable, and has been so for centuries. To the north of it for 1000 miles, between the Gottenburg and the North Cape, the ground is rising, the maximum elevation, which takes place at North Cape, being at the rate of 5 feet in a century from whence it gradually diminishes to 3 inches in a century at Stockholm. South of the line of stability, on the contrary, the land is sinking through part of Christianstad and Malmo, for the village of Stassten in Scania, is now 380 feet nearer the Baltic than it was in the time of Linnæus, by whom it was measured now 300 years ago. The coast of Denmark on the Sound, the island of Saltholm, opposite to Copenhagen and that of Bornholm are rising, the latter at the rate of a foot in a century. The coast of Memel on the Baltic has actually risen a foot and four inches within the last 30 years while the coast of Pillau has sunk down an inch and a half in the same period. The west coast of Denmark, part of the Feroe Islands, and the west coast of Greenland are all being depressed below their former level. In Greenland, the encroachment of the sea, in consequence of the change of level has submerged ancient buildings on the low rocky islands, and on the main land. The Greelan'er never builds near the sea on that account, and the Moravian settlers have had to move inland the poles to which they moor their boats. It has been in progress for four centuries, and extends through 600 miles from Igalito Firth to Disco Bay. Mr. Robert Chambers has shown that in Great Britain country the land has been for ages on the rise, and that the parallel roads in Glen Roy, which have so long afforded matter for discussion, are merely margins left by the retreat of the water, as the land alternately rose and remained stationary. In the present day the elevation is going on in many places, especially in the Moray Firth and in the Channel islands.

Guardians of pretty young ladies often apply for permanent situations, greatly to the displeasure of other suitors. Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka always gets a permanent situation in every household when once used.

A good domestic Sulphur bath can be instantly prepared by taking a cake of Glen's Sulphur Soap into the bath tub. Such an excellent will, to use a slang phrase, "knock the spots off" any victim of cutaneous blemishes. Sold by all druggists 25 cents.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

Nov. 23 4w.

Marriages.

BYERLY—REIFSNYDER.—At the residence of the bride's mother in Liverpool, Perry county, Pa., at one o'clock p. m., on Thursday the 15th instant, by Rev. B. H. Creever, William L. Byerly of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., to Maggie M. Reifsnyder.

ANGLE—LAUBACH.—At the Methodist parsonage in Orangeville on the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. Philip Angle of Espy to Miss N. Jane Laubach of Asbury.

Deaths.

STROUP.—In Mt. Pleasant, of diptheria, Sept. 3, 1877, Cora Arvilla Stroup, aged 6 years, 11 months and 20 days.

HUGHES.—In Orangeville Sept. 5, 1877, Mr. Alexander Hughes, aged 70 years, 11 months and 10 days.

PADEN.—In Fishingcreek October 29, James B. Paden, aged 21 years, 5 months and 28 days.

POTTER.—In Bloomsburg, Nov. 15, 1877, Frankie E. Potter, aged 4 years, 3 months and 15 days.

ELLIS.—In Mayberry township, Montour county, November 9, 1877, Hannah Elizabeth Ellis in her 23d year.

"The death of the righteous."

VOUGHT.—In Mayberry Nov. 7, 1877, Charles Vought, aged 16 years, 10 months and 18 days.

He rests in Jesus.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will certainly cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or bowels, such as constipation, flatulency, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the back, head, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imagining of evil, and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. No dealer should be trusted who offers some other preparation of iron, he may say it is just as good but ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in 8 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 229 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head left complete by two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 229, South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send 6 cts. stamp for pamphlet. Sent by Express. Office hours 9 to 3. If you or Shoe can not call send for circular and ask for a bottle of "Kunkel's Worm Syrup." Price $1. It never fails. Common seat or pinworms (Tape Worm can be removed), all other worms can be readily destroyed. 1065-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at constable's sale on the 10th day of October 1877 the following personal property of Harrison Esler of Greenwood township, to wit: 2 horses, double harness, wagon, 1 buggy, 1 grain cradle, 2 shovels, 1 cow, 1 heifer, 2 heifers. All persons are cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left the goods with him during my pleasure.

GEORGE W. SANDERS.

Nov 23, 77-3*

$200 000

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $20,000, we will send, before Jan. 1st, 1878, the following collection for $1. 0. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Pointed Studs, 1 set Amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Engraved Band Ring, 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, inlaid with Gold, 1 Elegant Ring. Marked "Friendship," 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin inlaid with Gold, 1 Diamond Pin, 1 Set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops, 1 Misses set Jet and Gold, 1 Collar Stud, 1 Set Rosewood Ear Drops, 1 Gents' Elegant Lake Georges Diamond Stud, 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace, 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Ear Drops inlaid with Gold, 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch, 1 Fancy Scarf Pin and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the ENTIRE LOT OF 21 PIECES, sent post-paid for $1.00 or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Agents wanted to make money. These can easily be retailed at $10.

CLUB PREMIUM. To any one ordering 12 lots at $1.00 each, we will present OFFERED free an open Face Coin Silver Watch as premium.

F. STOCKMAN,
27 Bond street,
nov. 23, '77-4m jw&eo New York.

ANNA CONELLY'S IMPROVED RE-demption without Lead, Silver, Lac-Sulphur or Deleterious drugs of any kind positively restores gray hair in the shortest time to its original color and all the effects of Dandruff, Itching and Scurf, stops the hair from falling and makes it grow leaving it clean, soft glossy and natural. Its application cannot be detected, but it is a beautiful dressing. Take no other. Quantity sufficient to last six months, post paid to any address on receipt of $1.00. Send stamp for circular. Agents wanted. Address Mrs. CONELLY, 27 Bond st., N. Y. jw&eo nov. 23, '77-1m

WANTED to cure cases of Catarrh in each neighborhood, with Dr Karsner's Remedy. No pay required. Address Dr. KARSNER, Pittsburg, Pa. jw&eo nov. 23 '77-3m

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Bloomsburg Gas Company held October 24th, a dividend of two per cent. was declared payable to the holders at the office of C. W. Miller, Secretary on the 1st day of December, 1877.

S. KNORR,
nov. 16, '77 President.

3,000 AGENTS WANTED. From $2 to $5 a day sure. Monsters, Book and Picture Agents, and Heads of families to enjoyment of their own, here is the best chance ever offered this season. A rare opportunity for young men to get employment. Send for circulars, terms &c., and go to work at once. Every Good Working Agent, Send 10 cents for small sample, or better still, $1 for a large samples with circulars, terms &c., and go to work at once.

REV. S. T. BUCK,
jw&eo Box 346, Milton, Pa.
nov. 16, '77-4m Mention this paper.

GLEASON'S PUBLICATIONS.

Great reduction in price for 1878 of Gleason's Pictorial to $2 a year. Single copies 5 cents.

The HOME CIRCLE to $2 a year, single copies 5 cents, for sale by all newsdealers.

GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION to $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. It postage free.

Sample copies sent on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to Agents as we do. Send for new circular. Address F. GLEASON, 738, Washington street, Boston, Mass

nov. 16, '77-1m jw&eo

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID SHAFFER, JR., DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of David Shaffer jr., late of Briarcreek twp., Columbia co., Pa., having been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Levi Shaffer, Administrator of same township, to whom all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

LEVI SHAFFER,
Administrator.

nov. 16-6w*

PROTH NOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Court on the 4th day of December next and will be confirmed after four days unless exceptions be filed.

The account of Hiram J. Reeder, Assignee of Nathan Kostenbander.

The account of Jacob Hartman, Committee of Henry Hartman, a lunatic, now deceased.

B. F. ZARR,
Prothonotary's Office, Nov. 1, '77-tc Prothy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, directed to me as Assignee of Darwin Masters, for the benefit of his creditors, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at Bess' Hotel, in the town of Benton, as per adjournment, on

SATURDAY, DEC., 1st, 1877,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Benton, Columbia county, Pa., on the waters of Big Fishingcreek bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by land of John Coe, south by lands of A. D. Good and John P. Chapin, west by the east boundary line of the town of Benton, and north by land of Benjamin McHenry, containing

28 Acres and 120 Perches,

more or less, with the improvements, consisting of a small Dwelling House, a Shingle Mill and water rights appurtenant.

TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the order of the Court: Twenty-five per cent cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation of sale by the Court, to be secured on the premises.

ALSO,

at the same time and place, will be offered for sale a Parker Shingle Machine, and six or eight thousand sawed shingles, belonging to the aforesaid Parvin Masters.

CLINTON LLOYD, BENJAMIN WARNER,
Atty Assignee of Parvin Masters,
Hartley Hall.
Nov. 9 '77-ts Lycoming county, Pa.

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
1109 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 18th, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Empire Transportation Company has ceased to transact business, as it has entered on a liquidation of its affairs preparatory to its dissolution as a Corporation.

JOS. D. POTTS, President.

The Empire Line, formerly owned and operated by the Empire Transportation Company, will continue to be operated as heretofore, but for account of its new owners.

F. J. FIRTH,
nov. 16, '77-1m Gen. Manager Empire Line.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOUND SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.

Make no more than on the best risks are alone accepted.

Loss is PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16, '77-1y

25 ELEGANT CARDS no two alike, with name 10c; or 18 Comic Photos or Actresses, 10c; or 10 Fine Scroll Cards, 20 styles 10 Name 10 cents post paid. J. B. RUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.
nov. 16, '77-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL SNYDER, SR., DEC'D.

Letters of Administration de bonis non, on the estate of Daniel Snyder, Sr., late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

D. F. HARTMAN,
nov. 9 '77-6w Administrator.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—Boston Traveler.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident mistress by its patterns for the children's clothes, to patent-hunters by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper is acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—N. Y. Evening Post.

TERMS;

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Bazar, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. Postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or six copies for one year, without extra copy for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The volumes of the Bazar commence with the first number of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The annual volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising 14 volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of $1 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Subscriptions received for Harper's periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times." "The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Harper's Weekly bould be in every family throughout the land as a purer, more intelligent, high-toned, better-illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—Commercial Bulletin, Boston.

The Weekly is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS;

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Weekly, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals to one address for one year $7; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or six copies for one year, without extra copy for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The volumes of the Magazine commence with the number for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 55 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single numbers by mail postpaid $0 10. Cloth cases for 51 cents, by mail post paid.

A complete Analytical Index to the first fifty volumes of Harper's Magazine has been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this period a perfect Encyclopedia of literature, art, science, and history. 8vo, cloth extra. Half calf $5. Sent postage prepaid.

Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"Unquestionably the Best Illustrated Work of the Kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran Magazine, which long ago outgrew the boyhood of the Monthly Magazine, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the taste and wisdom of its editors. For who ever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to Harper's Magazine just as expectantly as the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—Boston Journal.

TERMS:

Postage FREE to all subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine one year, $4 00.

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's periodicals to one address for one year $7; postage free.

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Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1877,

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, to-wit:

A double lot bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by Thomas

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV 25, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

SUSQUEHANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD.

	SOUTH.	NORTH.
Accommodation Train	8.40 A. M	1.05 A. M.
Mail Train	3.05 P. M	4.00 P. M.
Express Train	1.50 P. M	10.15 P. M.
" "	6.55 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	SOUTH.	NORTH.
Accommodation Train	8.30 A. M.	1.05 P. M.
Express Train	4.45 P. M.	10.15 P. M.

Through cars on Express train leaving at 4.45 P. M. run to Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

The Exchange Bank has been reopened by the Receiver.

Gen. H. Irving Hiester, candidate for Governor in 1835, 36, 38, 39 and 40, died on Friday last, aged 85 years.

Rev. Mr. Jones of Wilkesbarre will officiate in the Episcopal Church next Sunday.

P. S. Yates has opened a grocery store in Evans' Block. He is selling a nice stock of new goods.

The *Independent Weekly* is much improved since its removal to Muncy, and appears to be well supported. Success to it!

Jacob L. Girton has made an arrangement with John Lockard, the present contractor, to carry the mail after January 1st.

The Ladies Sewing Society of the Episcopal Church meet every Monday night at the residence of Dr. J. B. McKelvy.

The new jail is going up rapidly. The second story is about done. The roofing will be commenced next week.

Those of our Benton subscribers who owe subscription or for any other article, should settle at once. See Lutz, call to see the delinquents.

Richard Rowbotham of Mahanoy City has been stationed at the Junction to take charge of the police.

There will be a Dramatic entertainment at the Orangeville Academy on Thanksgiving evening.

The Lemoyne singers drew a much larger audience than they had at the Opera House on Monday night.

Our public schools are supplied with Mason & Hamlin organs. Another step in advance, and a very commendable one.

Rev. J. P. Tustin has purchased the property adjoining his residence on Rock street of the Weaver estate. Consideration $725.

Mr. Hervey Jones, of Espy recently shot a swan on the river at that place. It weighed 16 pounds and measured 6 feet from tip to tip.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, attributes the destruction of the pure agricultural fair system to horse racing, three card monte, and prize candy.

A little daughter of Abner A. Evans of Greenwood fell from a chair on Thursday of last week, and broke her arm. It was set by Dr. Harder of Rohrsburg.

The jail contractors, Jones & Skerner, complain that they are kept back in their work by the failure of Hunk & Co. to furnish dressed stone fast enough.

The "Baby's Best Friend" is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, since it maintains the Baby's health by keeping it free from Colic, Diarrhœa, etc. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Hope on, hope ever; but never hope to get rid of that cough without using Dr. Cox's Wild Cherry and Seneka. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents.

As John Thompson forgot to give us complimentary tickets for the local notice we inserted at his request, we did not attend his show and therefore cannot say whether it was good, bad or indifferent.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough. Is pleasant to the taste and acts like a charm. Price, 25 cents.

The well known firm of Waterman & Beaver, proprietors of the Pa. Iron Works, at Danville has been dissolved. Mr. Beaver has been appointed liquidating partner to settle up the affairs of the firm.

SEX OF EGGS.—D. N. Kern writes: I think I can pick out eggs, for either sex; at least I have done it more than once. My test is simply this: A round egg will produce a cockerel, a long egg a pullet.

A communication signed "A subscriber" asks us to insert gratuitously a notice of an entertainment to be given next week in a neighboring town. As no responsible name is signed to the paper and as the exhibition does not appear to be for any charitable purpose we decline to publish the notice. This is our inflexible rule.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—On last Monday evening the store and dwelling house of William Lewis at Fowlersville were burned to the ground. The fire, we are informed, occurred about 7 o'clock in the evening, while Frank Lamon and family who occupied the premises, were in church. We have not learned the extent of the loss nor the amount of the insurance.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. E. W. Fallon, agent at Rupert, had an express package of money containing two hundred and fifty dollars stolen from his office. The package was with several others lying on his table, and it is supposed that in the hurry that always accompanies the arrival of a train, a weak thief grabbed it, got on the cars and disappeared. No trace has been discovered.

A READING ROOM.—The necessity for a Public Reading Room in this place is long felt, and we are glad to learn that a number of our citizens are moving in the matter. A recent conference the Founding Committee was appointed to see about a Hall, the Sunbury Gazette, &c. C. B. Brockway, George Wilbur, J. R. Townsend, John Wolf, James C. Brown and Nevin Funk, who are to report tomorrow.

Colonel Noyes, State Treasurer-elect, has tendered the position of Cashier of the Treasury to Mr. John Miller, of Chester county, and well known throughout the State as a gentleman of sterling integrity and eminent fitness for the important trust. It is expected that Mr. Miller will accept the position, and his appointment will give the highest possible assurance to the people of the State that Col. Noyes means the sacred maintenance of his public pledge for a most faithful administration of his department.

Julia Ward Howe says that women are too often misunderstood, because, unlike men, they bear their greatest trials in silence. Go up head, Julia. If a man has a boot that pinches his foot he'll keep the recording angel as busy as a boy in the preserve closet, while a woman suffering from the same cause will never say a word about it, and if she is caught unwarily limping, two to one she'll turn around with a sweet smile of innocence irradiating her countenance, and ask if an icicle wouldn't prevent her shoe from flopping at the heel and wearing out her stockings.

J. A. Funston's new building on Fifth street, is enclosed, and the plastering about completed. It will make a very nice home for somebody.

The weather during several days of last week was very spring like. It may be only a calm before a storm, as the *Scientific American* predicts a severe winter.

Let us talk and think about water works. The town must have them, and if the subject is kept constantly agitated we will soon have some promotion against fire by fire.

Next Thursday is Thanksgiving Day. There will be services at the Methodist Church with sermon by Rev. G. D. Gurley, and at the Episcopal church, a sermon by the Rector Rev. L. Zeigler at 10½ o'clock.

We are in receipt of three chickens of Mr. J. Ira Wagner, five of the second of Diplomacy. Both are taken to Sunbury on Monday for burial. The sympathy of the community is with the afflicted parents.

The new house of E. R. Ikeler Esq., on Market S reet is rapidly approaching completion. The cementing and painting on the outside is done, and the building makes the finest outward appearance of any residence in town. It will soon be ready for occupancy.

Bills for subscription will be sent this week, and succeeding weeks in the paper to persons indebted to us on that account. Those who receive them will please pay up promptly. Subscription outside the county is payable in advance.

Please remember that obituary notices containing more than a simple announcement of death, and ordinary poetry, are inserted at ten cents a line. If this is generally observed it will save much trouble to many people who now contribute only to our waste paper basket.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith died at the residence of her son-in-law, E. P. Lutz, at Bangor, Northampton county, on the 16th inst. She was for many years a resident of Bloomsburg, having been born and raised here. Her father was one of the earliest settlers, coming here three years after the Wyoming massacre. Mrs. Smith was the mother of seven children, three of who are living, viz: Mrs. E. P. Lutz, of Bangor, James F. Smith, of Ohio, and Miles G. Smith, of Hoboken, New Jersey. She was largely related, and at the funeral on Sunday last a large concourse of relatives and friends followed the remains to the grave. The service was at the Episcopal church, of which she was a consistent member for many years. Her age was 83 years, 6 months and 6 days.

REASONS FOR ADVERTISING.

When merchants and shop keepers have goods on their shelves which are selling slowly, on account of the stringency of the times good business principals dictate that they should use such means as will enable them to exchange those goods for money before they become stale or out of style. This end can only be accomplished by fixing such prices on the goods as will offer extra inducements to purchase. But mere willingness to sell at low prices will do no good unless the public are informed of the fact by judicious and liberal advertising. This is a business maxim which has long been acted upon by aggressive merchants in all the great cities of the world. Hundreds of examples might be cited to show how great mercantile fortunes have been built up in this way. Indeed, there is nothing which has hitherto so much interfered with the prosperity of our merchants as the fact that many thousands of dollars are annually spent in other towns for goods which would be bought here if the merchants of this town understood the advantages of liberal advertising. This is a matter in regard to which half-way measures will not answer. It is necessary to keep the facts in regard to the goods merchants have to sell constantly before the public by changing advertisements frequently, and using all the device to attract attention which are so well known and successfully practiced in great commercial centres of the world. We hope our business men will hereafter protect their own interests by letting the public know what they have to sell.—*Ex.*

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of Espy Lodge No. 681, I. O. of O. F. held November 17th 1877 the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove by death from amongst us another beloved and faithful member, brother Past Grand O. P. Ent, endeared to us as a member and possessed of amiable qualities, vivacity and promise. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we lament the death of our esteemed brother we bow in submission to the decree of Divine Providence and rejoice in the hope that he has gone to a brighter home where parting will be no more and where death has no dominion.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of our departed brother and by this impressive loss feel called upon to renew our deligence to work in the cause of humanity, knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of life.

Resolved. That we sincerely and affectionately sympathize with the family and friends of our bereaved brother and express a hope that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb may console them in their sore affliction and comfort them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; a copy spread on the Lodge Journal, and that they be published in the county papers at Bloomsburg.

P. G. T. D. STRAUSS,
P. G. J. D. WERKHEISER,
WM. SCHWEPPENHEISER, } Committee.

HYMENÆ L.

W. L. Everly Esq., son of M. F. Everly of Bloomsburg was married in Liverpool Pa. to Miss Maggie Rutledge of that place on the 15th inst. We glean the following from the *Millersburg Herald*.

Over a hundred persons from various sections of the state enjoyed the pleasure of the happy event, among them a number of distinguished personages from a distance. The preparations were complete. Flowers and evergreens adorned the halls and parlor of the spacious mansion. Although many strange faces were chiefly dominant, the sociability was all that could have been desired, and each one's cup of pleasure was filled to overflowing.

The Bride was attired in London smoke gotored silk, Princess style, with a wreath of the conventional orange blossoms. The bridesmaids Miss Dillie E. Reifsnyder sister of the bride, and Miss Sue Greider of Mt. Joy, were also elegantly attired. Messrs. Lewis Reifsnyder, brother of the bride, and Robert R. Little of Bloomsburg were groomsmen.

The bridal presents were numerous and beautiful, principally articles of silver ware, among them a money gift of $50 from the bride's father, and a full chamber set of veneered walnut furniture from the parents of the groom.

After the solemn rite was performed, the usual congratulations were extended, and then the guests were ushered into the dining room where an elegant repast awaited them, to which all did full justice.

The bridal party visited Baltimore, Washington and other places of interest. A reception was given them at the house of the groom's parents, last evening.

D. LOWENBERG, CLOTHIER.

We have begun a series of articles on the industries and business houses of this town and county, and shall from time to time give brief sketches of the men and their several enterprises which have helped to make Bloomsburg what it is. Among these is our respected townsman David Lowenberg, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in ready made clothing. Gents furnishing goods, and all articles usually found in such an establishment.

Mr. Lowenberg is a Bavarian by birth and lost his native country during the great political struggle of 1848-9. In 1850 he came to Bloomsburg and in the spring of 1851 went into the clothing business in one little frame building on Main street above the Central Hotel, which he completed about July 4th 1871 when the present building was erected. Mr. Lowenberg purchased the property of one now owned by him, and at once began the erection of a new store and dwelling house which occupied in the fine brick block that now adorns the corner. It was completed in May 1872. There is no larger establishment of the kind in this section, and the stock kept constantly on hand is equal to that of the city stores in quality and quantity. On the first floor is to be found a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, furnishing goods, hats, caps, seal skin goods, &c. &c. The second floor is packed with ready-made goods, consisting of suits for every man, boys, and from that up to Outer overcoats for the largest men. The amount of stock on hand is from $18,000 to $20,000. The third floor is the workshop, where six or eight hands are constantly employed. Mr. Lowenberg is peculiarly fortunate in retaining the services of Mr. John R. Townsend as cutter and general director of the establishment. In style and taste he cannot be surpassed. Mr. Townsend came here direct from London, where he was in business for himself, and has occupied his present position since 1871.

Mr. Lowenberg enjoys the confidence of the entire community, not only as a reliable business man, but as a citizen, having been once elected to the office of County Treasurer and now holding the position of President of the Town Council for the third year. He is a member of the progress party, and believes in improvement, while at the same time strongly opposed to anything like extravagance. He is a man of sound judgment, by which he is guided in all his transactions. Purchasers can always rely on getting just the kind of goods at his store that he represents them to be. For clothing, and everything in that line, Lowenberg's is the place to go.

It is not always possible to see immediately the results of advertising. A merchant cannot expect that every customer who comes his store comes there by reason of his advertisement, though undoubtedly many sales are made on that account by persons who otherwise would have gone elsewhere. Though advertising does not always act beneficially in a direct way, it must be such indirectly. It shows that the town is active and prosperous. It invites the investment of capital in manufacturing interests, it developes industries and increases the population. The growth of a town means increase in demand for merchandise and manufactured articles.

There are two nuisances existing in Bloomsburg which ought to be corrected. One is the gathering about the entrances of several of our churches on Sunday evenings of crowds of young men who ought to be in the church, and of boys who ought to be at home. The language used in such gatherings renders it unpleasant for ladies to pass, while the crowd sometimes renders it impossible, without going off the sidewalk. The other nuisance is the groups who occupy the corners on Main Street nearly every evening in the week, and spit tobacco juice on the pavement so that it is unfit for decent people to walk on. If there is an ordinance by which these nuisances can be abated it ought to be enforced. If there is no such an ordinance one should be passed by the authorities at once.

An inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary, Paddy Scott, has just been removed to the State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, after remaining in prison three years in an insane condition. He formerly lived in Columbia county, Pa., and when found to be crazy was sent to an insane asylum at Danville, but as Columbia county refused to pay his board there he was discharged and returned home.

The day after his return he took an axe and killed his wife. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was brought to Philadelphia, and, knowing him to be insane, the prison inspectors sent word to Judge Pierce, who appointed a commission to examine into his condition.

The commission found that the man's mind was entirely gone. He would sleep all day and would make night hideous by his howlings. He pounded at his cell door all night and prevented the other prisoners from sleeping. He became so bad that the keepers allowed him to remain in the yard, where he spent his time clambering at the wall, crying that he wanted to go home and plant his potatoes. Now, after his three years' imprisonment without proper treatment, he is transferred to the asylum at Harrisburg.—*Phila. Record.*

NOTICE TO ACCOUNTANTS.

Collectors holding unpaid county duplicates for years prior to 1877, shall settle the same during the first week of December Court, and if not so settled the Attorney will at once proceed to collect.

Those for 1877, are requested to be diligent in collecting and pay over during same court. Some have so far paid over but very little, such must do better.

The money is absolutely needed to meet the demands on the County Treasury. The expenses during December will be pretty heavy.

The collectors who fail to settle their duplicates by the latter part of January next will be notified on a day fixed, in said month to be at the office to claim final exonerations, and make return of land taxes, such that can no personal property on to make taxes from as all returns of taxes on seated and unseated lands must be on or before the first day of February. The delinquencies on the first day of March following will bear interest, and the collectors must pay the interest on the amount so in arrear from that date. We wish every collector would pay off his 1877 duplicates in December. It would be better for all of it could be done.

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERSER,
J. E. SANDS,
Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Nov. 9, '77. } Com'rs.
Nov 16, '77. Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

The Lock Haven Normal School has been recognized by Supt. Wickersham as a State Normal School for the 8th district composed of the counties of Elk, Clinton, Potter, Clearfield, Centre and Cameron.

Consumptives, do not go west or south for relief, but use Hale's Expectorant, which you will find the surest cure known for all lung complaints. It will cure, unless the patient is beyond the reach of medical aid. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!
Extra preparation!
Superior quality!
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

Business Notices

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. WM. Y. KESTER. Apr. 27'3

Go and examine I. W. Hartman's 60 cent Black Cashmere.

Marr warrants his pepper to be pure.

Clark & Wolf are now again ready for business. Their prices will be found to be at the lowest going. A new line of Ladies' Cloaks from $5 to $20.

Do not buy black or colored Cashmeres without seeing Lutz & Sloan's stock.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Black Silk $1.00 to $2.25 at I. W. Hartman's.

Rubber Alpacas at Lutz & Sloan's. Price lowest.

McKinney's Shoe Store below Court House.

Bergman & Co.'s fine Zephyrs only 20 cts. per ounce. Germantown Wools of the very best quality made at 12½ cents per ounce. Beaver and Water proof Cloths at leading prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Excelsior Germantown Wool 10 cents per ounce at I. W. Hartman's.

Try Mark's Syrups, Coffee, Teas and Sugars. Cheap and Good.

All kinds of Corsets at the lowest prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Another lot of Flannels at Lutz & Sloan's very cheap. Good red all wool for 20 cents a yard.

Some choice styles of Dress Plaids for 10 cents just received at I. W. Hartman's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

E. Butterick & Co's New Patterns for Fall and Winter. Catalogues free at Marr's.

It only takes $2.25 to buy a handsome set of Alaska Furs for a lady at Lutz & Sloan's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Marr wants Pork and Corn on account.

$18 buys as good a set of Sable Furs this winter at Lutz & Sloan's as $28 did last.

50 cents will buy a pair of Men's sheepskin Gloves with long gauntlets at Lutz & Sloan's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

A large line of New Novelties and Fancy Goods at popular prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

GUNS and Revolvers. Illustrated Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, 187, Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Nov. 25, '77-4w d

25 CARDS, 25 styles with name 10 cts., outfit 10 cts. Samples 5 cts. J. B. HUSTED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. d nov. 25, '77-4w

FREE Mammoth Outfit to Everybody. Semi-wonder watch free with first order. Ten dollars a day guaranteed. Pitt Address, Pike, or Milwaukee, Wis. nov. 25, '77-4w d

AGENTS WANTED FOR
CREATIVE SCIENCE
or Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Intercorrelations; Love, its Laws, Power, etc.
Agents selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. nov. 25, '77-4w d

Father's Remedy For cuts, Bruises and sprains, Rheumatism, Frosted Limbs, Frost-bites, Sore Throat, Piles, Burns and Scalds, Infected Wounds and Joints, Inflamed Eyes, Sore Nipples, Sore Heels, Chilblains, and Various Aches & Pains. PAIN'S EXTRACTOR WITH HAZEL. A & H. It became it is better, stronger and cheaper than any other, and is warranted by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, 300 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. nov. 25, '77-4w d

WANTED!
An Energetic Man or Woman in every County to take the Agency for one of the Most Popular Publications in the country. Four of the Finest Chromos (23 x 28 inches each) to every subscriber. The Best Combination ever before offered to Agents. Both Sexes do well. Indispensable to wide awake people. Our Publications Elegant Premiums, and large Commissions. Send for AREA OF ALL COMPETITORS. Send for our Illustrated Circulars and Terms.
E. P. & L. REMPEN, Publishers, 717 Sansom street, Philadelphia. d nov. 25, '77-4w

10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
STRONG DRINK
OR HORSE AND THE CURE.
The most intense and powerful book ever issued. Its thrilling incidents, startling revelations, &c., &c., will fix it in every man's and woman's heart. Everybody wants it. Agents are realizing from $5 to $10 per day. Send for circulars and terms to agents. Address, Franklin Murphy, Publisher, etc., etc. Only $2. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price. Agents wanted for BIBLES with 2000 Illustrations, at low prices. Please just read this and send for terms.
RICHARD BROS., Publs., 723 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa. d nov. 25, '77-4w

RUPTURE.
Those wishing relief and cure for Rupture should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 258 Broadway, New York, (endclosed, for his new book with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, showing frauds who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.
One of these fellows, a german clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. H. French, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement. d oct 26 '77-6w

BEATTY Piano, Organ best 13 Stops Golden Tongued Reed Organ, 12 stops $65. Pianos only $125. Cost $350. Circulars Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. nov. 9, '77-4w d

Send for Reduced Price List of
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $60, EACH, THIS MONTH, (Nov. 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. Boston, New York or Chicago. nov. 9, '77-4w d

AGENTS WANTED!!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
323 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY;
CHICAGO, ILL.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.;
OR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
nov. 9, '77-4w d

CONSUMPTION CURED.
As I have a positive remedy for the above disease, having cured thousands of the worst kinds and most obstinate cases, and having such confidence in the power of my remedy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will send me their Express and Post Office address. Please address DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. nov. 9, '77-4w d

JACKSON'S
BEST & ABOVE ALL
These brands of Sweet Pegs are acknowledged to all to be the Finest Chewing Tobacco in the market. Cut in all shapes and sizes, in Mahogany and Black wrappers. Sold by the trade generally. Send for sample to the manufacturers.
C. A. JACKSON & CO., Petersburg, Va.
GEO. F. WAYNE, General Agent,
No. 2 and 4 South Water street, Philadelphia.
nov. 9, '77-4w d

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS.
Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the heart? Have you dizziness of the head? Is your nervous system depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All these and much more are the results of dyspepsia, liver complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,000,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of indigestion. Sample bottles for 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class druggists in U. S.
April 27, 77-1y jl

List of Causes for Trial at December Term, 1877.

FIRST WEEK.

Urich Chamberlin vs. D.W. Johnson.
M. Grover's Admr's vs. C. H. Wolf.
A. T. Ikeler vs. Jonas Doty.
Levi Kinley vs. N. L. Campbell.
D. F. Seybert vs. Philip Appleman.
Milton Charles vs. Rice & Hagenbuch.
C. B. Brockway vs. Orange township.
Ashland banking Co. vs. Frederick Hush.
S. S. Shober vs. Lewis Yetter.
First National Bank of Ashland vs. Daniel Morris.
Albert Whiten vs. James Doty, et al.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Jesse B. M. Freed.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Jackson & Woodin.
C. J. Ash vs. William Ikeler.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Jackson & Woodin.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Nescopeck Bridge Co.
Henry C. Conner vs. Reuben Conner's Admr.
D. F. Seybert vs. J. W. Sanders.
J. C. Eschbach & Co. vs. Jacob Breisch et. al.
Union Savings vs. Abram Kline et. ux.
John Hill vs. C. D. Fowler.
Wm. L. Paris vs. John Hill.
J. C. Smith & Son vs. Jesse Ziner's Ex'r.
Sarah Hill et. al. vs. Penn's Canal Co.

SECOND WEEK.

Sarah Faux et. al. vs. S. J. Faux et. al.
Aaron Breisach vs. Simon Shellhammer et. al.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. M. M. Appleman.
Peter Wilson's Admr. vs. Jesse A. Losee.
W. J. Correll's use vs. D. J. Waller.
Hannah Webb vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. G. W. Sterner.
Ezra S. Lyons vs. J. R. Eves.
Jacob Evans' Ex'r. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
S. W. Garrison vs. Turnbach & Hess.
Samuel Gilger vs. Francis Evans.
David J. Waller vs. George Weaver's Ex'rs.
Schuyler & Rosser vs. Aaron Bender.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. al.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. ux.
Bank of Espy vs. William Mines' Ex'rs.
Tobin & Sweet vs. William Mines' Ex'rs.
William Linderville vs. Peter Ent's Administrator.
O. B. Millard vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District.
Mary George vs. James Morrison.
Daniel Lehy et. al. vs. Henry Knapp.
George Getty vs. Daniel B. Stevens.
Sarah Coil vs. Samuel and Emma Reppert.
J. H. Jamison vs. M. Grover's admr's.
Augustus Eberhart vs. Daniel Everhart.
Bernard Ammerman vs. W. C. Johnson et ux.
William G. Linderville vs. Peter K. Mensch.
Nicholas Leuben vs. Conyngham and Chatralia Poor District.
C. B. Brockway vs. First National Bank of Berwick.
William Brickbaum's use vs. L. T. Shappless et. al.
Lewis Mochenberg vs. Andrew Boyer.
Edward Eyare vs. Ezekiel Cole.
Thomas Schweppenheiser vs. I. K. Schweppenheiser.
Wagner, Sturr & Co. vs. C. R. Barnes et ux.
William Snyder's Ex'rs vs. Valentine Biddleman.
C. W. Thompson vs. Bernhard Stohner.
R. W. Lyons vs. Shamos Stackhouse's exr.
United States Banking Mill Company vs. Franklin Yost.
Permelia Rooms vs. Seltzer & Miller.
Matthias Shaffer vs. John McDowell's admr.

Jurors for Dec. Term, 1877.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—John Delly, Jr., B. Rupert.
Benton—Lafayette Keeler.
Berwick—Daniel Reedy.
Centre—Peter Scott.
Fishingcreek—Harman Kline, Silas Lambach.
Greenwood—Silas Kline, Alfred Hemerick.
Hemlock—H. S. Purcell, Peter S. Brugler, Nehemiah Boone.
Locust—Jeremiah Snyder, Samuel Camp.
Madison—Chester Johnson.
Mifflin—Samuel Snyder.
Montour—Peter Heinbach, Wm. H. Weaver.
Orange—Reuben Bellas, M. S. Williams.
Scott—T. B. Miller, Joseph Lilley, B. Wapples, Jacob Terwilliger.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Elias Miller, William Messinger, Isaac Harring r, John . Bond, Moses Sleeker.
Benton—Clement McHenry, Thomas Davis.
Bloom—Thomas Hickey, John Leacock, John Parrell jr.
Berwick—Reinhard Berger.
Briarcreek—David Shaffer, Geo. W. Miller.
Catawissa—M. D. Harman, J. B. Yetter, Theodore Kreigs, John Ellis.
Centre—Samuel Bowen, Jerry Hagenbuch.
Franklin—O. D. L. Kostenbauder.
Greenwood—Isaac Brown Shoemaker, J. Barton Quick, Lemon Van Horn, T. P. Hayman.
Hemlock—Matthias A. Monroe, Seth Shoemaker, Levi Wright.
Jackson—George McHenry, Daniel Fritz, Thomas Y. Reis.
Locust—Wm. Snyder, David Yager, Wesley Perry.
Madison—David Phillips, John Shetler.
Main—White Brinkerner.
Montour—Jackson Walter, Samuel Gigger.
Mifflin—Isaac Andreas, J. J. Hartzel, Samuel Beck.
Mt. Pleasant—Geo. W. Jacoby.
Orange—C. R. Appleman, Abner Welsh, William H. Snyder.
Scott—John Knowlen, John Shollenberger.
Sugarloaf—D. B. Cole.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Henry Kohn, J. H. Johnson, J. K. Gretz, Chester Hughes.
Beaver—S. Elmer Diefferick.
Benton—Wm. Appleman, Jacob Woolever.
Catawissa—Henry Hollingshead, Mahlon Hamlin.
Centre—Wm. Shaffer, T. D. Strouse, Samuel Hidlay.
Fishingcreek—Alfred Creveling.
Greenwood—John Sands, A. Y. Whitmoyer.
Locust—Samuel Reinhold.
Madison—George Murphy, William Graham.
Main—Geo. Hollenback, Joseph Hartzel, N. H. W. Brown, John P. Crossy.
Mifflin—Andrew Singley, Christian Harpster, P. J. Workhiser.
Mt. Pleasant—Josephus Grimes, John McMullin, James P. Sands.
Orange—Silas Sanman.
Pine—A. E. Girton.
Roaringcreek—Owen Hoagland, Frank Yocum.
Scott—Robert S. Ent.
Sugarloaf—Andrew Hess, John W. Kile, Reuben Davis.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.
The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 3d day of Dec., 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of David Shaffer, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Hiram Lungen, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of Simon Linn, late of Montour township, deceased.
4. Widow of John Fedder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
5. Widow of Elijah Summers, late of Montour township, deceased.
6. Widow of Elias Barig, late of Locust township, deceased.
7. Widow of C. H. Girton, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

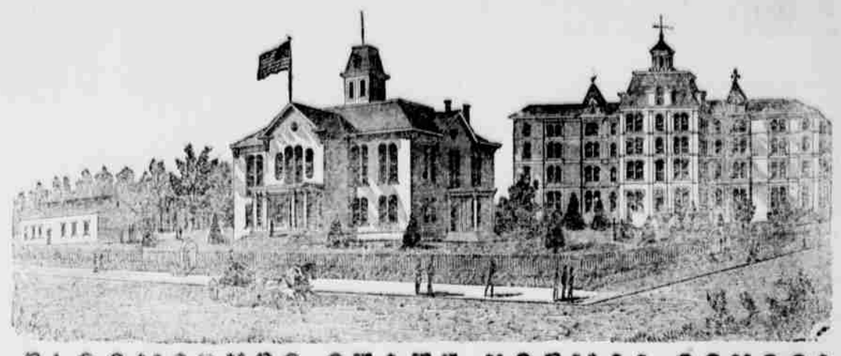
Register's office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 2, 1877. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.
Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and others having interest in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of said county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 3d day of Dec., 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m. to wit:

1. The second additional account of M. V. B. Kline Administrator of Nathaniel Overdorf, late of Catawissa, deceased.
2. The account of Henry Gelling, Administrator of Jacob Gelling, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The account of Samuel Knorr, Administrator of Margaret Appleman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. The account of William H. Shoemaker, Guardian of Agnes Mabel Seidler a minor child of Michael Seidler, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
5. The account of George Ritner and John A. Ritner, Administrators of Peter Ritner, late of Locust township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of James P. Mecline, Administrator of Catharine Ikeler, late of Montour township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Charles Kessler, Administrator of George Kessler, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8. The account of Jacob M. Harman Guardian of Charles M. Caswgrant, a minor child of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, dec'd.
9. The first account of Frank Stephens, administrator de bonis non of William Hess late of Sugarloaf, deceased.
10. The account of Hiram J. Reader, Executor of Elizabeth Crawford, late of Catawissa, deceased.
11. The first and final account of Samuel Kessler, Administrator of George Kessler, late of Scott township, deceased.
12. The final account of William Neal, one of the Executors of Wilson Neal, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
13. The first and partial account of John H. Davis and Margaret Davis, administrators of David Davis late of Beaver township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 2, 1877. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ORDERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of scholarship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 2, '76.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID SHAFFER, SR., DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of David Shaffer, sr., late of Briarcreek township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrators without delay.
LEVI SHAFFER,
LEVI FESTER,
oct. 19, 77-6w* Administrators.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,
One Good HOUSE AND LOT, on Third Street below the Railroad. The house and outbuildings are new; a good well of water on the premises. Four bedrooms up stairs, and a large parlor, sitting room and kitchen down stairs. For terms, &c., apply to the office, or to
W. H. SWENTZELL,
Nov. 2, '77-3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

GIVEN AWAY To every reader of this paper.
A Premium Steel Engraving.
Entitled "THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOR IN THE TEMPLE," with the WORKING CHURCH, a 24 page Religious Family Newspaper, devoted to Household and Sunday School, Music and General Church Work, on a months trial for 25 CENTS. Agents wan ed. Address J. R. BREWER,
7 & 9 Warren Street, New York.
nov. 9, '77-3m J. W. & CO.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of Caldwallader Roberts, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased will expose to public sale on the premises in Montour township on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877,
at 2 o'clock p. m., a certain messuage and
Tract of Land
situate in said township of Montour, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Josiah Hopkins, William Roberts, George Ikehel, Joseph Fry and others, and containing
EIGHTY ACRES,
more or less, with the appurtenances; on which is

Agricultural.

Hessian Fly.

BY CHARLES LAUBACH.

Owing to the fearful ravages of this little insect amongst the wheat plant the past season, it becomes of paramount importance that the agriculturist be put upon his guard in regard to this insect, as regards its origin, habits, and so far as we are able to point out a remedy.

Under the name of *diptera*, signifying two winged, are included all the insects that have only two wings, and are provided with two little knobbed threads in place of hind wings, and a mouth formed for sucking or lapping. Various kinds of gnats and of flies are therefore insects belonging to this order. The proboscis or sucker, wherewith they take their food, is placed under the head, and in many instances can be drawn up and concealed partly or wholly within the cavity of the mouth. The young insects, hatched from the eggs of gnats and of flies, are fleshy larvæ, usually of a whitish color and without legs. They are commonly called maggots and sometimes are mistaken for worms. They vary in their forms, structure, habits, transformations, so that it is somewhat difficult to give any general description of them. Most insects are hatched from eggs which are laid by the mother on the substances that are to serve for food for her young. The Hessian fly of this country and of Europe is a small gnat or midge, and belonging to the family called *Cecidomyia destructor*. The insects of his family are very numerous, and most of them in the maggot state live in galls or unnatural enlargements of stems, leaves, and buds of plants, caused by the punctures of the winged insects in laying their eggs. The Hessian fly, wheat fly, and some others differ from the majority in not producing such alterations in plants.

The Hess an fly was scientifically described by Mr. Say, in 1817, under the name of *Cecidonyia destructor*. It obtained its common name from a supposition that it was brought to this country by the Hessian troops under the command of Sir William Howe during the revolutionary war.

The head and thorax of this fly are black; the hind body is tawny and covered with fine grayish hairs; the wings are blackish, but are more or less tinged with yellow at the base, where, also, they are very narrow; they are fringed with short hairs and are rounded at the end; the body measures about one-tenth of an inch in length, and the wings expand one quarter of an inch or more.

Two broods are generations, and are brought to maturity in the course of a year, and the flies appear in the spring and autumn. At each of these periods the fly lays twenty or thirty eggs in a crease in the lest of the young plant. In about four days in warm weather, as in the present season, they hatch, and the pale red larvæ, "true to instinct or something else, crawl down the leaf, working their way in between it and the main stalk, passing downwards till they come to a joint, just above which they remain, a little above the surface of the ground with the head towards the root of the plant." Here they imbibe the sap by suction alone, and by the simple pressure of their bodies they become embedded in the side of the stem. Two or three larvæ thus embedded serve to weaken the plant and cause it to wither and die. The larvæ become full grown in five or six weeks, then measuring about three-twentieths of an inch in length. About the first of December their skin hardens, becomes brown and then turns to a bright chestnut color. This is so called flax seed state or puparium. In two or three weeks these semi-pupa (strictly speaking) becomes detached from the old case. In this partly developed state the larvæ remains through the winter. Towards the end of April or beginning of May the pupa becomes fully formed, and in the middle of May the pupa comes forth from the brown puparium "wrapped in a thin, white skin, which it soon breaks and is then at liberty to commence its depredations on the wheat plants." The flies appear just as the wheat is coming up in the spring; they lay their eggs for a period of three weeks and then entirely disappear. The maggotts hatched from these eggs take the flaxseed form in June and July and are thus found in the harvest time, most of them owing to their positions on the stalks remaining on the stubble. Most of the flies appear in autumn but others remain in the puparium until the following spring, being retarded in their transformations beyond the usual time, as is found to be the case with many insects; so that the life of these individuals, from the egg to the winged state, extends to a year or more in length, whereby the continuation of the species in after years is made more sure. In the winged state these flies, or more properly gnats, are very active, and, though very small and seemingly feeble, are able to fly to a considerable distance in search of field of young grain. Their principal migrations take place in August and September to the middle states where they undergo their final transformation earlier than in more northern localities. They sometimes take wing in immense swarms, and, beginning probably aided by the wind, are not stopped or turned from their course either by mountains or rivers. Being attracted by light they are very annoying in the evening during wheat harvest, as they enter house unprotected by netting in countless numbers.

Various means have been recommended for preventing or lessening the ravages of the Hessian fly, and, further, it appears doubtful whether any of them will ever entirely exterminate the insect. The stouter varieties of wheat ought always to be chosen and the land should be kept in good condition. If the wheat is sown late some of the eggs will be avoided, but risk of winter killing the plants will be incurred. Too much cannot be said in favor of a judicious management of the soil, feeding off the crop by cattle in the autumn, and burning the stubble after harvest; these precautions will materially lessen the evils arising from the depredations of this noxious insect. There are several insect parasites preying on this species, one of which pierces the larvæ through the sheath of the leaf; others again destroy the fly while in the flaxseed or semi-pupa state. The ravages of the Hessian fly have been greatly checked by these parasites, so that it is in many localities somewhat checked in its depredations. But to say the least of this serious infliction by this insect, we need in connection to what is actually known in regard to its habits, a plain historical detail of the insect, embracing all the repetitions complications and doubtful points and have them eliminated, so as to make the subject plain and practical to that portion of the community who are engaged in agriculture, whether they are amateurs or professionals. Even then it will require closer habits of observation than the majority of people may have time or inclination to bestow upon the subject in order to make an application of the remedies that experience may prescribe, however effectual they may be.

Miscellneous.

Mark Twain's Latest.

One trip the captain had a clergyman on board, but did not know he was a clergyman, since the passenger list did not betray the fact. He took a great liking to this Rev. Mr. Peters, and talked with him a great deal; told him yarns, gave him toothsome scraps of personal history, and wove a glittering streak of profanity through his garrulous fabric that was refreshing to a spirit weary of the dull neutralities of undecorated speech. One day the captain said:

"Peters, do you ever read the Bible?"

"Well—yes."

"I judge it ain't often, by the way you say it. Now, you tackle it in dead earnest once, and you'll find it'll pay. Don't you get discouraged but hang right on. First, you won't understand it; but by and by things will begin to clear up, and then you wouldn't lay it down to eat."

"Yes, I've heard that said."

"And it's so too. There ain't a book that begins with it, It lays over 'em all. Peters, —There's some pretty tough things in it—there ain't any getting round that—but you stick to them and think them out, and when you once get on the inside everything's plain as day."

"The miracles, too, captain?"

"Yes, sir! The miracles, too. Every one of them. Now, there's that business with the prophets of Baal; like enough that stumped you?"

"Well, I don't know—"

"Own up, now; it stumped you. Well, I don't wonder. You hadn't any experience in raveling such things out, and naturally it was too much for you. Would you like to have me explain that thing to you, and show you how to get at the meat of these matters?"

"Indeed I would, captain, if you don't mind."

Then the captain proceeded as follows:

"I'll do it with pleasure. First, you see, I read and read, and thought and thought, till I got to understand what sort of people they were in the old Bible times, and then after that it was all clear and easy. Now, this was the way I put it up, concerning Isaac* and the prophets of Baal. There was some mighty sharp men amongst the public characters of that old ancient day, and Isaac was one of them. Isaac had his failings—plenty of them, too; it ain't for me too apologize for Isaac; he played it on the prophets of Baal, and like enough he was justifiable, considering the odds that was against him. No, all I say is, 'twan't any miracle, and that I'll show you so's't you can see it yourself.

Well, times had been getting rougher and rougher for prophets—that is, prophet's of Isaac's denomination. There was 450 prophets of Baal in the community, and only one Presbyterian; that is, if Isaac was a Presbyterian, which I reckon he was, but it don't say. Naturally, the prophets of Baal took all the trade. Isaac was pretty low spirited, I reckon, but he was a good deal of a man, and no doubt he went a prophesying around, letting on to be doing a land office business, but 't wa'nt any use; he couldn't run any opposition to amount to anything. By and by things got desperate with him; he sets his head to work and thinks it all out, and then what does he do? Why, he begins to throw out hints that the other parties are this and that and t'other—nothing very definite, may be, but just kind of undermining their reputations in a quiet way. This made talk, of course, and finally got to the king. The king asked Isaac what he meant by his talk. Says Isaac, 'Oh, nothing particular; only can they pray down fire from heaven on an altar? It aint much, may be, your majesty, only can they do it? That's the idea.' So the king was a good deal disturbed, and he went to the prophets of Baal, and they said, pretty airy, that if he had an altar ready they were ready; and they intimated he better get it insured, too.

So all the children of Israel and their parents, and the other people gathered themselves together. Well, here was that great crowd of prophets of Baal packed together on one side, and Isaac walking up and down all alone on the other putting up his job. When time was called, Isaac let on to be comfortable and indifferent; told the other team to take the first innings. So they went at it, the whole 450 praying around the altar, very hopeful and doing their level best. They prayed an hour—two hours—three hours—and so on, plumb till noon. It wasn't any use; they hadn't took a trick. Of course they felt kind of ashamed before all those people, and well they might. Now, what would a magnanimous man do? Keep still, wouldn't he? Of course. What did Isaac do? He graveled the prophets of Baal every way he could think of. Says he: 'You don't speak loud enough; your God's asleep, like enough; or perhaps he's taking a walk; you want to holler, you know'—or words to that effect; I don't recollect the exact language. Mind, I don't apologize for Isaac he had his faults.

Well, the prophets of Baal prayed along the best they knew how all the afternoon, and never raised a spark. At last about sundown, they were all tuckered out, and they owned up and quit.

What does Isaac do now? He steps up and says to some friends of his there: 'Pour four barrels of water on the altar!' Everybody was astonished; for the other side had prayed at it dry, you know, and got whitewashed. They pour it on. Says he, 'Heave on four more barrels.' Then he says, 'Heave on four more.' Twelve barrels, you see, altogether. The water ran all over the altar, and all over the sides, and filled up a trench around that would hold a couple of hogsheads—'measures' it says; I reckon it means about a hogshead. Some of the people were going to put on their things to go, for they allowed he was crazy. They didn't know Isaac. Isaac knelt down and began to pray; he strung along and strung along about the heathen in distant lands, and about the sister churches, and about the state and the country at large, and about those that's in authority in the government, and all the usual program, you know, till everybody had got tired and gone to thinking about something else, and then, all of a sudden, when nobody was noticing, he outs with a match and rakes it on the under side of his leg, and pif! up the whole thing blazes like a house afire! Twelve barrels of water? Petroleum, sir, petroleum! that's what it was!"

"Petroleum, captain?"

"Yes, sir; the country was full of it. Isaac knew all about it. You read the Bible. Don't you worry about the tough places. They ain't tough when you come to think them out and throw light on them. There ain't a thing in the Bible but what is true; all you want is to go prayerfully to work and cipher out how 'twas done."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

*This is the captain's own mistake.

An Oshkosh, Wis., genius solves the resumption problem. As gold is only worth three per cent. premium, let the Government, he says, stick a three-cent postage stamp on each dollar bill, and the thing is done.

Scribner's Monthly for 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of Scribner's Monthly announce for the year to come the following papers:

THE PICTURESQUE—USE OF AMERICAN FARM LIFE.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen delight of nature. Mrs. J. R. Hobbard author of a delightful paper on "Fox Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series, John Burroughs whose papers on similar topics have been prized and popular feature of scribner will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-novelist will treat the the characteristics of Western farming of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a realistic typical character, corresponding with the subject matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in scribner will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"ROXY."—By Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c. This new novel will doubtless be the most important American novel of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it do not seem to be much the most striking and remarkable story that author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of The American Art Association.

AMERICAN SPORTS.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States the Southern New England States.

OUT-DOOR PAPERS.—By John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., will contain not only articles on birds, but on "trampling," "angling rods," and kindred topics. Mr. Burroughs's papers will begin in the January number, the best being entitled "Birds and Birds" and illustrated by Fidelis Bridges.

ARCHITECTURE.—C. C. Perkins, Mr. Theodore M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on timid-nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.—C. C. George B. Waring will write a series of practical papers for those who are familiar, contribute two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle horses and their use for pleasure, and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to race courses.

SAXE HOLM.—Two stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of scribner, beginning with "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This "novel-for" chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

HIS INHERITANCE.—By Adeline Trafton, as will begin in the November number and will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A KNIGHT OF FORTUNE."—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in scribner at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will deal with a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will continue to embody the ablest pens in America and will include for present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Reviews, and shorter stories of the highest character, a large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the Magazine, in variety and excellence of design and in delicacy of execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

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Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss Alcott, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas number contains also the opening of a new serial story for boys, a tale of tropical life, by Rebecca Harding Davis, entitled "Dr. Bonnie Bonnie," admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Reily; a "Postbag of Miss Alcott," with a sketch of her life; several poems by two little American girls; a jolly, extra Christmas carol to sing; and half a dozen complete short stories, origal, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The new cover is by the English Artist, Walter Crane—the famous designer of "The Baby's Opera."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878.

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for girls, and the three serials for boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short serial story by the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family;" and an article "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, how on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a Daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a letter to young Americans by

GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "How" series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell How to find your own books; how they mine coal; How to enjoy yourselves at home; How to be an agreeable guest; How to entertain company; How to be a carpenter; How to make an ice-boat; How to build a house; How India rubber is gathered; How matches are made; How money is made; How mackerel are caught; How they laid the Atlantic cable; How they mine in California; how they work in the tea-country; How to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life,

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

such as "At Nicolai" (a Russian story), "A Day among the Welsh Castles," "Easter in Germany," "The Indians of the Amazon," "How Kitty was lost in a Turkish Bazar," "Master Montezuma (a Mexican story), "Ganga, the Lapp Maiden," and many others.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributors' department," "Letter-Box," "Hodge-Podge," and "For Very Little Folks," will be continued.

The four bound volumes of St. Nicholas already published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas Present for young people. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. I and 2, $3 each; vols. 3 and 4 $4 each.

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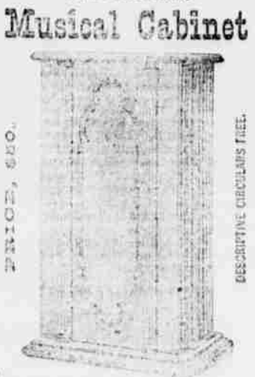

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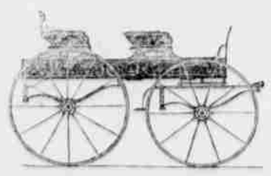

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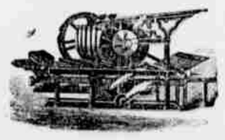

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The Daily Sun is a four page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid, 55 cts a month or $6.50 per year.

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The popular estimation of "Wide Awake" is well summed up in what a distinguished literary gentleman said: "The other magazines lie on the table fresh and clean, while 'Wide Awake' is read to tatters." Each "Wide Awake" will continue to be "read to tatters" the following announcements for 1878 are good guarantees.

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OF
OF
OF
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY
WILD CHERRY.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

EAST TOWNSHAM, Oxford County, Me., May 1, 1875.

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Yours with respect,

MRS. MELISSA M. BALL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
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OF
OF
OF
WILD CHERRY.
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The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong, a d practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorf, Vogel, Dr. Bollinger, Dr. Berner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abel, Professor Baugh, Dr. Baugh Fey, M. Bolin Jacquemyns, M. Spuller, Dep., M. Gindriez, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Ingraham (since deceased), M. D. Gilmanahs, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Peabody, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Dodd, Ino. Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Fotia, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be hailed as steel contributors.

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RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,55 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,55 a. m, 5,47 and 7,56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,2 a.m. 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers coming from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

	NORTHWARD.	
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11,30 a. m.
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "

Connects accommodation 11,10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12,55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 3.15 p. m., arrive Elmira 10,20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.55 a. m. arrive Buffalo 6,50 a. m.

	SOUTHWARD.	
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	6,05 a. m.
"	Baltimore	5,40 "
Elmira Mail 11,10 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1,50 p. m.
"	Baltimore	6,30 "
"	Washington	8,20 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8,40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10,50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2,05 a. m.
" Washington 4,15 "
Erie Mail 12,55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3,00 a. m.
" Baltimore 6,40 "
" Washington 10,25 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29. Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
6 05	3 50	9 48	Scranton	9 08	2 20	6 25
6 00	3 45	9 43	Bellevue	9 13	2 25	6 30
7 55	5 40	9 38	Taylorville	9 18	2 30	6 35
7 46	5 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 25	3 37	6 43
7 41	5 31	9 26	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 47
7 37	5 27	9 22	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 51
7 27	5 07	9 15